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Canada. National Parks Board

Government
Publication

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

IN THE

Fort Beauséjour National Park Museum



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA
HON. T. A. CRERAR, *Minister*

J. M. WARDLE, *Deputy Minister*

J. B. HARKIN
Commissioner of National Parks
OTTAWA

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Government
Publications

FORT BEAUSEJOUR NATIONAL PARK NEW BRUNSWICK

THE site of old Fort Beauséjour, located on the long ridge between the Aulac and Missaguash rivers, and overlooking Chignecto Bay, forms one of the most interesting historical places in New Brunswick. The fort was originally constructed by the French between 1751 and 1755 on the orders of de la Jonquière, Governor of Canada, as a counter defence against the English Fort Lawrence, which stood on a parallel ridge about a mile and half to the southeast. It derived its name from an early settler, Laurent Chatillon, surnamed Beauséjour, after whom the southern end of the ridge had been named Ponte-à-Beauséjour.

In 1755, before its actual completion, Fort Beauséjour was attacked by an expedition from Boston under the command of Colonel the Honourable Robert Monckton. Landing at the mouth of the Missaguash river, the English force, which numbered about 2,000 New Englanders, encamped at Fort Lawrence before marching on the fort, being joined there by 300 British regulars. Following the capture of an outpost at Pont à Buot, heavy guns and mortars were landed from the boats, gun-emplacements were dug over 400 yards north of the fort, and a heavy fire was opened on the fortifications by the batteries. The garrison worked feverishly in strengthening their defences. Assistance expected from Louisbourg failed to arrive, and after an English prisoner named Hay had been killed by an exploding shell in what was considered a bomb-proof casemate, the garrison under de Vergor surrendered.

Following its capture, the fort was occupied by English troops, and re-named Fort Cumberland by its captor, Monckton. The defences of the fort were greatly strengthened, including the construction of an outer earthworks and a stone powder magazine. During the American Revolution of 1776 the fort withstood an attack by a force under Colonel Jonathan Eddy, which was repulsed by the garrison in command of Colonel Joseph Goreham. Repairs were made to the fort during the war of 1812-14, but later the garrison was withdrawn and the place allowed to fall into ruins.

In 1926 an area of 59 acres, containing what remained of the fort, was set aside as a National Historic park, and placed under the control of the Department of the Interior. The original name, Fort Beauséjour, was adopted for the park. Since that time, work has been carried on for the purpose of checking the destructive processes caused by long years of neglect, and of making the entire area more accessible to visitors. Historic points of interest have been marked, footpaths constructed, drinking water provided, and a rest pavilion and other facilities made available for visitors.

The original pentagonal earthworks are still in a remarkable fine state of preservation, and one of the former casemates or bomb-proof shelters has been partially restored. About 400 yards north of the fort is a remarkable arrangement of entrenchments, consisting of a deep base fosse running across the ridge, widened in two areas so as to include two massive gun-emplacements for cannon and mortars. At each end of this fosse, a long trench extends, with zig-zags, in the direction of the fort, terminating in a number of musket pits with small communicating trenches. Until recently this system has been described as "Monkton's Lines", believed to have been used by the British in their attack on the fort in 1755. This recently has been proved to be an error, as a result of the discovery of the plans of the engineer Brewse in Windsor Castle library. These plans show that Monckton's lines were situated at a considerable distance to the northeast of these works, and were much smaller and simpler. It is, therefore, certain that the elaborate trench system just described was developed by the British as an advanced line of defence for Fort Cumberland.

In 1935, a museum was constructed by the Dominion Government near the entrance to the fort. The museum, which is now open to the public, contains an interesting series of exhibits relating to the historic Isthmus of Chignecto and surrounding country, especially during the period of conflict between British and French in the mid-eighteenth century, and during the period of the American Revolutionary War.

FORT BEAUSÉJOUR MUSEUM

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

Including Gifts and Donations to July 7th, 1936

PREPARED BY

J. C. WEBSTER, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Honorary Curator

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Gift of Mr. W. E. Biden, Moncton, New Brunswick

1. Small French cannon used for defence of blockhouses and other fortified posts.

Gift of Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville, New Brunswick

2. Small French cannon used at Fort Gaspereau (Monckton).

Loans by Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville, New Brunswick

3. Two flint-lock pistols, used by officers of the Cumberland regiment.
4. Two steel tomahawks, furnished to the Acadian Indians by the French, found near Fort Monckton.
5. One stone tomahawk, found near Fort Monckton.
6. One hand-made sickle found near Fort Monckton.
7. Collection of flints found in the old powder magazine of Fort Cumberland.
8. Cannon balls and other articles.
9. Cutlass from a schooner attacked by French and Indians in Cumberland Basin in 1757.

Gifts of Mr. Edgar Brownell, Jolicure, New Brunswick

10. Commission of Jeremiah Brownell, ensign of a company in the regiment of militia of the County of Westmorland (sic). Signed at Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 1, 1787, by Thomas Carleton, Governor, and by Jonathan Odell, Provincial Secretary.
11. A hangar or short sword from Fort Cumberland.
12. Cannon ball found at Jolicure, New Brunswick.

Gifts of Mr. Stewart Chapman, Mount Whatley Road, Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia

13. Bayonet from Fort Cumberland.
14. Oriental sword brought from the Crimean War by his great uncle, Col. Benjamin Chapman. The blade is beautifully engraved.

**Loans by Miss Alice Chapman and Mrs. Dobson, Mount Whatley
Road, Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia**

15. Pocket book, dated 1764, brought from Hawnby Hall, Yorkshire, by an ancestor of the donors, William Chapman. It was used by William Chapman after he settled in Chignecto in 1774, and contains interesting notes of disbursements made by him for repairs to Fort Cumberland, 1776-7.
16. Large book containing the official records of the Township of Cumberland, with a register of marriages, births and deaths. The earliest date is 1780. This is a valuable collection of documents and is frequently consulted.

Loans by Mr. Ward Crossman, Shediac, New Brunswick

17. Heavy cavalry sword, early 19th century.
18. Flint-lock musket with bayonet used by Westmorland militia in latter part of 18th century.

Gifts of Sir Arthur Doughty, Ottawa, Ontario

19. French national flag of the Bourbon period.
20. French battle pennon (ancient pattern).
21. English battle pennon (ancient pattern).

Loan by Mr. Roby Norman Goodwin, Port Elgin, New Brunswick

22. Drum used at Fort Cumberland, and, afterwards, in the 2nd Battalion of the Westmorland Militia. His ancestor was drummer boy at the Fort.

Bequest of the late Major Herbert J. Harrison, Macca, Nova Scotia, through Mrs. Lucy O'Brien

23. Before his death, Major Harrison left instructions that his collection of objects of historical interest should be left to Fort Beauséjour Museum, when it should be built. In conformity with his wish, his cousin has transferred to the Museum those articles considered suitable for exhibition. There has been no time to prepare a detailed statement of this generous bequest before the printing of this catalogue. There are numerous interesting and valuable articles relating to the past history of Cumberland county, both civil and military.

Gift by Mr. Frederick Hire, Amherst, Nova Scotia

24. Flint spear-head and arrow-heads, used by Indians, found near Fort Monckton, Port Elgin, New Brunswick.

Gifts of Dr. W. T. M. MacKinnon, Ottawa, Ontario

25. Piece of plaster from old building in Fort Cumberland, now demolished.
26. Heavy iron bolt or pin which held the roof timbers together.

**Loan by Mr. Albert P. Melanson, Upper Aboushagan,
Westmorland County, New Brunswick**

27. Deed of land to his ancestor, Raphael Melanson and others, April 1, 1818, with the Great Seal of the Province attached. On it are signatures of the Lieut.-Governor, Provincial Secretary, Deputy Receiver-General and Surveyor-General.

Loan by Mr. Roy Melanson, Shédiac, New Brunswick

28. Blunderbuss with bell-muzzle. The barrel and stock are inlaid with designs in silver, and the stock carved in relief. Oriental design, probably East Indian. This beautiful weapon has been in the Melanson family for generations.

Gift of Mount Whatley Anglican Church of St. Mark's

29. Old bell engraved and dated, "Rochefort, 1734", which once belonged to the church built by the Abbe Le Loutre, near Fort Beauséjour.

Gift of Mr. F. J. Robidoux, Shédiac, New Brunswick

30. Oil painting—portrait of Placide Gaudet, archivist and Acadian historian.

Gift of Mrs. Wyckoff Rogers, Amherst, Nova Scotia

31. Two volumes written by herself.

Loan by St. Joseph's University, St. Joseph's, New Brunswick

32. Corner stone of early church of Beaubassin, first French settlement in Chignecto.

Gifts of Mr. Allan Tait, Shédiac, New Brunswick

33. Large flint-lock horse pistol. Fort Cumberland, 18th century.
34. Double-barrelled pistol, 19th century.
35. Large revolver in case, with complete outfit, used in Crimean War.
36. Officer's sword, early Victorian.

Gifts of Mr. William Tait, Dorchester, New Brunswick

37. Flint-lock musket of Westmorland militia; used at Fort Cumberland.
38. Cavalry sword, early Victorian.

Loans by Dr. George J. Trueman, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick

39. A letter from Smilsworth, Yorkshire, written in 1776, and addressed to "William Trueman, nigh Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia". Andrew and May Flintoff, the writers, send messages to William Chapman, and a general report of family matters to those who had left Yorkshire a year or two before to carve out new homes in Cumberland.
40. A letter written in 1783 from Harmon Trueman in Kirby Malzard, nigh Rippon, Yorkshire, and addressed to "Mr. William Trueman at Prospect near Cumberland, Nova Scotia, West Indies".
41. A letter from London, written by the Rev. John Wesley on October 15, 1784, and addressed to William Black, Jun., at Cumberland, Nova Scotia.
42. The deed of the site of the Point de Bute Methodist Church, acknowledged on the twentieth day of December, 1788, signed by William and Jane Chapman, and witnessed by James and Sally Law, and the Minister, James Wray. The land is deeded to the Rev. John Wesley of London. This was the first Methodist Church in the Country now called Canada.
43. A petition from freeholders of the Parish of Westmorland, New Brunswick, dated 1810, asking for an alteration in the road between the home of William Wells, Jr., and the Halfway House on the Baie Verte Road. The petition is addressed to Messrs. William Trueman, Samuel McCardy and William Copp, Commissioners of Highways, and is signed by nineteen freeholders. All of these names but one or two are still common in this district.

44. The report of the Jury appointed to decide on the best location for the highway between the home of William Wells, Jr., of Pointe de Bute, and the Halfway House on the Baie Verte Road. This is signed by thirteen of the landowners of the Parish of Sackville. All of the names are still common in Sackville.
45. A draft on the Hon. Beverly Robinson, Provincial Treasurer of New Brunswick, drawn in 1836, and requesting him to pay twenty pounds currency to the order of Robert King for teaching a parish school in district number five for the term of one year. Signed by Thomas Townsend, Thompson Trueman and William Silliker, Trustees of Schools.

Gifts of Dr. J. C. Webster, Shédiac, New Brunswick

MAPS AND PLANS

46. Earliest Map of Chignecto. De Meulles. 1686.
47. Historical Map of Chignecto, Ganong.
48. Map of surveyed parts of Nova Scotia, 1756; Insets of Fort Cumberland and Fort Gaspareau.
49. Map of Chignecto Basin. Insets of Fort Beauséjour and ground plans of Forts Beauséjour and Lawrence.
50. Route between Forts Beauséjour and Gaspareau, 1751. Franquet.
51. Draught of the Isthmus of Chignecto, W. Tonge. Inset of Fort Beauséjour, 1755.
52. Plan of the Isthmus of Chignecto. De Courville. The first map with Butte à Mirande (now Mount Whatley) marked.
53. Earliest plan of Fort Beauséjour, 1751.
54. Franquet's plan of Fort Beauséjour, 1751.
55. Plan of Fort Beauséjour, 1752, showing profile sections through a bastion and curtain.
56. Barracks of Fort Beauséjour (Corps de Caserne) 1752.
57. External view of Fort Gaspareau, 1751, with Grand Plan.
58. Plan of Fort Gaspareau, 1751.
59. Fort Beauséjour, 1755. View from Fort Lawrence. Tonge.
60. Fort Lawrence, 1755. Hamilton.
61. Ground Plan of Fort Lawrence, 1755, with section through curtain.
62. Pont à Buot; redoubt and environs; structure of wall; profile section of wall. Franquet, 1751.
63. View of the Point of Beauséjour and Butte à Roger, 1755. Hamilton.
64. Fort Cumberland, first projected changes in autumn of 1755. Brewse.
65. Fort Cumberland. Completed form; plan of Colonel Robert Morse, R.E. 1784.
66. Fort Beauséjour National Park, National Parks of Canada, 1936.
67. Fort Cumberland, 1870. Powder magazine, much destroyed still standing, with roof. Inside fort is old house built in 19th century and used as a brewery at one time.
68. Fort Cumberland, 1914. Ruined powder magazine.
69. Fort Cumberland. Powder magazine at close range, 1914.
70. Fort Beauséjour National Park, showing former trenches obliterated by cultivation. Royal Canadian Air Force, 1929.
71. Plan of Chignecto, Pont à Buot and British encampment before Fort Beauséjour, 1755. Engineer Brewse. Duke of Cumberland papers in Windsor Castle.

72. Plan of Fort Beauséjour and British trenches for attack. Engineer Brewse, 1755. Duke of Cumberland papers, Windsor Castle.

73. Environs of Fort Cumberland. Des Barres. 1781.

74. Forts Beauséjour and Lawrence, showing exploit of the boy, Brook Watson. Though having only one leg he swam the Missaquash river in April, 1755, amidst floating ice, and made the cattle belonging to Fort Lawrence, which had crossed to the French side, return again to the British side by swimming the river. A French officer is seen on horseback, having ridden down from Fort Beauséjour. He was so impressed by the boy's bravery that he did not interfere in any way, but allowed him to return to his own side. The original painting from which this sketch was made is in the Webster collection in the New Brunswick Museum. The picture was painted from a drawing made at the time, and from it the painting was afterwards made in London, when Brook Watson started his career there. It remained in his family until the last owner was killed in the Great War.

75. Fort Cumberland in 1803. Gray. Copy of original sketch in King's University Library, Halifax.

76. Aerial Mosaic Map of the Isthmus of Chignecto. Scale about 4 inches to 1 mile. The many photographs, from which this was made, were made by the Royal Canadian Air Force at an elevation of 10,000 feet. Coloured by Dr. Webster.

77. Sketch of corner stone of the French church of Beaubassin, built in 1723, burned in 1750. Photo-drawing of its crude inscription. This is, probably, the oldest relic of Chignecto. It is owned by St. Joseph's University and has been loaned to the Museum.

78. Sketch of inscription on bell of the church built by the Abbe Le Loutre at Beauséjour, just before the capitulation in 1755. The church has disappeared, though its site is marked. Many years ago, the bell was acquired by Mount Whatley Anglican Church and placed in the belfry, having functioned ever since. The church authorities have generously given the old bell to the Museum. This sketch is a copy of the inscription and decoration on the bell, made years ago by Dr. W. F. Ganong.

79. Cross of St. Louis. Enlarged copy of one face of the Cross of the Military Order of St. Louis, founded by Louis XIV in 1693, and awarded to naval and military officers of the Roman Catholic faith for distinguished services. In the centre of the Cross is the figure of St. Louis with a laurel wreath in his right hand, and a crown of thorns in his left. The legend around the border is:—Ludovicus magnus instituit 1693. It was suspended by a flame coloured ribbon attached to the left breast.

CHIGNECTO DRY DOCK

In the Transactions of the Royal Society, 1935, is a paper by Dr. J. C. Webster, describing a remarkable artificial formation on the La Coupe river, a branch of the Aulac, which opens into Cumberland Basin near the mouth of the Tantramar. Just opposite the southern end of Jolicure ridge there is a curious arrangement of massive walls of earth forming an irregular quadrilateral elevation straddling the La Coupe river. A thorough study of this formation makes clear that it was originally a dock with gates, meant for the repair, construction and storage of vessels and boats in the early French days. They could be floated up from the Bay of Fundy on a rising tide, which at the dock must have been at least 20 feet in height (38 to 45 at Cumberland Basin). The statements of the oldest inhabitants indicate that up to the first part of the 19th century massive timbers

held up the high banks of earth at the site of the dock gates. These have since rotted away and considerable earth has fallen down into the bed of the river, which is now merely a stream, owing to the reclamation of the marshes by aboiteaux in lower parts of the Aulac river. A survey has been made by competent engineers of the National Parks of Canada and several aerial photographs have been taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force, the results of which are shown in the following photo-drawings:—

80. (a) Schematic diagram by W. D. Cromarty, National Parks of Canada.
81. (b) View of dry dock and environs from an elevation of 10,000 feet.
82. (c) View of dock from an elevation of 300 feet, taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The details of the dock are well shown.
83. (d) Contour plan with a scale, by S. O. Roberts, National Parks of Canada, 1931.
84. Fort Edward, Piziquid (now Windsor), Nova Scotia. In March, 1750, a fort was built on an elevation at Piziquid, known now as Windsor, N.S. It was an important post held by the British and used by them to curb the French settlers who were numerous in that part of the country. Copy of original watercolour by Captain John Hamilton, 40th Regiment, made in 1755. The original is in the Public Archives. At the present day only a small blockhouse remains.

PORTRAITS

85. Hon. Robert Monckton. Mezzotint, proof, by Watson, after the painting by Benjamin West.
86. Hon. Robert Monckton, Painting. Copy of portrait by John Mare, American artist, painted in New York in 1761, when Monckton was Governor of that city.
87. Hon. Robert Monckton. Line engraving.
88. Marquis de la Jonquière, Governor of Canada, 1746-52. Pencil drawing.
89. Brook Watson, painting. Copy of original portrait by Copley in the Webster Collection, New Brunswick Museum.
90. Brook Watson. Caricature by R. Dighton, 1803.
91. Brook Watson. Copy of a caricature etched by Bretherton in 1788. It represents Watson making a speech in Parliament, where he strongly supported William Pitt. Beneath is a facsimile of his signature.
92. William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, 1741-1756. He was a determined advocate of attacking French Canada throughout his entire administration. Served as one of the British Commissioners in Paris, 1750-3, appointed to settle the dispute with France regarding the boundaries of Acadia. In 1755 he was instrumental in raising a New England force, which, under Colonel Monckton, captured Fort Beauséjour. Painting. Copy of bust portrait by John Smibert, which was formerly in the Clarke Collection of early American portraits.
93. William Shirley. Photogravure reproduction of Pelham's mezzotint of John Smibert's half-length portrait. Part of the background shows Boston harbour with ships collected to form the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. Hand-coloured.
94. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, 1749-1752. Colour print. Reproduction of original portrait by Sir George Chalmers, painted in 1755.
95. John Winslow, Lieut.-Col., commanding Shirley's regiment under Colonel Monckton at the siege of Beauséjour. Painting. Copy of portrait in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.

96. Joshua Winslow, Chief Commissary officer, ranking as Captain, in Monckton's army at the siege of Beauséjour, 1755. Painting. Copy of portrait by Joseph Blackburn, American artist, painted in 1750.

97. Charles DesChamps de Boishébert, a French Canadian officer prominent in Acadia, on the Saint John river, 1749, 1754. He defeated a British force sent from Fort Beauséjour (Cumberland) to the Petitcodiac in September, 1755. Until 1758, he protected refugee Acadians. In 1758, he tried to relieve Louisbourg but failed. Painting. Copy of portrait in the St. Ours family, P.Q.

98. Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry, Engineer officer, sent to commence work on Forts Beauséjour and Gaspereau 1751. Painting. Copy of original belonging to the family in Quebec.

99. Jean-Daniel Dumas, French officer who came to Canada in 1750 as Captain in La Marine. He was made first Commandant at Fort Gaspareau in Chignecto in 1751. Painting. Copy of portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal.

100. Thomas Pichon. Appointed to Commissary Department at Fort Beauséjour in 1753. Became a paid spy in the service of the British. In 1758 he went to England and lived under the name of Thomas S. Tyrell. At his death his effects went to the library of Vire, Normandy, his birthplace. Crayon sketch. Copy of portrait in Vire.

101. Madame Thomas Pichon, (Marie Leprinse de Beaumont), wife of the former. She was a talented Frenchwoman, with literary tastes, and married Pichon in England. Crayon sketch. Copy of portrait in the Vire Library.

102. Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. Served in the army. Fought under De Ramezay, 1746-7, and marched with the force which went from Chignecto to Grand Pre, surprising and defeating Col. Noble. Copy of portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay.

103. John Small, officer in the Black Watch. Fought at Bunker's Hill, and, afterwards was sent to Nova Scotia to raise the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Emigrant Regiment, being made Major-Commandant. A detachment of these troops served at Fort Cumberland when it was attacked by rebel forces under Jonathan Eddy in 1776. Copy of portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay.

104. Hunt Walsh, British officer. Served as Lieut.-Col. of the 28th Regiment (Bragg's). In September, 1757, he was sent from Fort Cumberland to Baie Verte with a company of Rangers to destroy roads, bridges, boats, etc., later commanded Reserves at Fort Cumberland. Copy of portrait now owned by the family in Ireland.

105. Jedediah Preble. Lieut.-Col. under John Winslow in Shirley's Regiment at the siege of Fort Beauséjour, 1755. Sketch made from a photograph of an original sketch on a drumhead made by the artist, John Trumbull. The latter is in the Maine Historical Society.

Roland-Michel Barrin, comte de la Galissonnière, a distinguished officer. Sent to Canada in 1747 and served two years as Administrator for the Marquis de la Jonquière, who was a prisoner in England. He was very able and urged the importance of establishing French power in Acadia and in the Mississippi Valley. In 1749, he sent troops to the harbour of Saint John and to the Chignecto region.

106. (a) Line engraving.

107. (b) Crayon drawing.

108. Richard John Uniacke. Born in Ireland, 1753. Emigrated to West Indies, 1773; then went to Philadelphia. In 1774 settled near Fort Cumberland. In 1776 he joined the rebels under Jonathan Eddy in their attack on Fort Cumberland. He was arrested and taken prisoner to Halifax. Being set free he returned to Ireland to study law, afterwards returning to Halifax, where he had a distinguished

career both in law and public affairs. He served as Speaker of the House of Assembly, solicitor-general, attorney-general, and Member of Council. He died at Mount Uniacke, 1830. Copy of portrait in Mount Uniacke.

109. Watercolour of Chapman House, Fort Lawrence; a brick house built by William Chapman after he came from Yorkshire in 1774. It has been continuously occupied by this family.
110. Isthmus of Chignecto. Copy of an early French map (probably 1752), showing the line of the new road planned between Forts Beauséjour and Gaspereau.
111. Fort Cumberland in the autumn of 1755. Drawing made from a sketch in the British Museum. The restored buildings within the French fort are shown. This should be compared with the drawing made by the engineer Tonge, before the siege (No. 59).

COATS OF ARMS

112. Le Chevalier de Billy. Member of an old family, who had entered military service as a young officer. However, in 1754 he made a foolish marriage, and had to resign from the army. He was in the garrison of Fort Beauséjour during the siege of 1755, acting as a clerk, and was killed by the explosion of a shell in a casemate, while having breakfast with the English officer Hay, who was a prisoner.
Shield,—vaire d'or et d'azur à deux fasces de gueules.
113. Charles Des Champs de Boishébert et Raffetot.
Shield—D'argent, à trois perroquets de sinople passant, onglés et becqués de gueules.
114. M. Boucher de Boucherville, cadet, acting as an officer in the garrison of Fort Beauséjour, during the siege of 1755.
Shield—D'azur, au chevron d'argent accompagné en chef d'un lis de jardin accosté de deux glands d'or et en pointe, d'un rocher, surmonté d'une croix latine, le tout d'argent.
115. Louis-Thomas Jacau de Fiedmont, Artillery officer at Fort Beauséjour, appointed acting engineer by De Vergor at the time of the siege in 1755.
Shield—Coupé d'argent et de sinople, au serpent iove de l'un et l'autre, accompagné d'une étoile d'azur naissante du chef.
116. Comte de la Galissonnière.
Shield—D'azur, à trois papillons d'or.
117. Charles Lawrence. British officer. Served at Louisbourg, 1747. Afterwards stationed in Halifax, and made member of Council, April, 1750. He was sent to Chignecto in April, 1750, but as the French burned Beaubassin on his arrival he retired, returning in the autumn with a strong force and built Fort Lawrence. He then became Lieutenant Colonel; Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, 1754; Governor, 1756. Copy of his hatchment (Arms) in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in which Lawrence was buried after his death in 1760.
118. Chaussegros de Léry.
Shield—D'azur, à une botte d'argent, au chef charge de trois étoiles d'azur et à la campagne aussi d'argent crénelée de cinq pièces.
119. Jacques de Meulles, Intendant de Canada, 1682-1686. He made an official visit to Acadia in 1685-6, and his reports and maps are available to-day. In the collection is a copy of his fine map of Chignecto.
Shield—D'argent, à trois tourteaux de sable, accompagnés de sept croix ancrées de gueules, trois en chef, une, deux et une.
120. Hon. Robert Monckton.
Shield—Sable on a chevron, between three martlets or, as many mullets of the fields.

121. Nova Scotia. The arms of this province were granted by King Charles I in 1625. After Confederation, another Coat-of-Arms was adopted, but this has been discarded, and the ancient insignia restored.
 Shield—Argent, a cross of St. Andrew Azure, charged with an inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Supported on the dexter by the Royal Unicorn and on the sinister by a Savage or Wild Man proper.
 Crest—A branch of laurel and a thistle issuing from two hands conjoined, the one armed and the other naked.
 Motto—Munit haec et altera vincit (With this the naked hand) he labours, and with the other (the armed hand) he protects. The base is adorned with Mayflower and Thistle badges, the former provincial flower, and the latter the badge selected by King James III of Scotland.

122. William Shirley.
 Shield—Paly of six gold and azure; a canton ermine.

123. Louis Du Pont du Chambon, Sieur de Vergor. Served in the army. In 1754 he was made Commandant of Fort Beauséjour, appointed through the influence of Bigot, the notorious Intendant of Canada. His inefficiency, corrupt practices and poor fighting ability at Beauséjour gained for him well merited contempt.
 Shield—D'argent, à quatre chevrons de gueules.

124. Richard John Uniacke.
 Shield—Argent, a wolf passant proper, a chief gules.

125. John Winslow.
 Shield—Argent, a bend, lozengée, argent and gueules.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
 (MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY)
 FRENCH

126. Private, 1755. (From Archives of Massachusetts, Boston).
 127. Private, 1755. (From Archives of Massachusetts, Boston).
 128. Engineer officer, 1750. (From New York Public Library).
 129. Artillery officer and private, 1755. (From New York Pub. Lib.).
 130. Private of Militia, 1757. (From New York Pub. Lib.).
 131. Officer of Free Company of La Marine, 1757. (From New York Pub. Lib.).
 132. Private of Fusiliers of Saintonge Regiment, 1757. (New York Pub. Lib.).
 133. Artillery Officer, 1757. (From New York Public Library).

BRITISH

The following uniforms are those of regiments which were at Fort Cumberland at various times after 1755. All except those relating to the 40th Regiment are copies of sketches in the Ross, Robertson Collection, Public Library, Toronto. The three illustrations of the 40th are copies of Plates in Smythies' Historical Records of the 40th.

134. 28th (Bragg's) Captain.
 135. 28th (Bragg's) Private.
 136. 40th (Phillipps', later Hopson's). Private, 1755.
 137. 40th (Phillipps', later Hopson's). Grenadier, 1755.
 138. 40th (Phillipps', later Hopson's). Captain of a later period.
 139. 43rd Regiment. Captain, 1757-60.

140. 43rd Regiment. Private, 1757-1760.
141. 46th Regiment. Captain, 1757-60.
142. 46th Regiment. Private, 1757-60.
143. Royal Highland Emigrant Corps (later, 84th). Captain, 1776.
144. Royal Highland Emigrant Corps (later, 84th). Private, 1776.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

145. Flag of Nova Scotia. Crayon drawing.
This flag originated at the time of the grant of the Charter of New Scotland to Sir William Alexander by King James VI of Scotland (1st of England). Nova Scotia is the only province which possesses a flag of its own.
146. French cannon, mounted. This is the only remaining cannon of those used in the defence of Fort Beauséjour in 1755. It is in perfect condition and may be used in firing salutes.
147. Small flint-lock pistol. Fort Cumberland.
148. Horse-pistol, mid 19th century.
149. Grandfather's clock. Made in Chignecto for William Chapman, who came to the country from Yorkshire in 1774. This clock is probably the oldest made in Chignecto. (Loaned).

Gift of the Family of the late Mrs. Josiah Wood, Sackville, New Brunswick

150. Oil painting of a bastion of the Fort (about 1880).

Gift of the Department of the Interior

151. Heavy iron cylinder from hull of French vessel sunk in the Restigouche in fight between British and French naval forces in 1760. It was probably used as a fuse bomb.

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